

with almost the usual working force. Union leaders admitted that, because of the restraining order, they were doing nothing to induce nonunion workers to walk out. In Ohio five or six stripping companies were operating.

With approximately 425,000 miners idle, according to union leaders, claims conceded by most of the operators, the consumers were being forced to feel the effects of the strike in production. Thousands of cars of coal being shipped by the Federal railroad administration, a few schools were closed in remote places, and in a number of communities water and electric companies were affected.

Many Mines Now Whistles.
While operators generally were making no attempt to mine coal, reports from the various fields in twenty-eight States said that whistles were blowing morning in many mines, with a little hope that enough workers might be induced to return to the mines.

Operators of the O'Gara mine in Illinois, which furnishes coal to Camp Grant, announced that they would resume work today, despite an order from the quartermaster-general of the United States government to the contrary.

At Billings, Mont., it was announced today that the schools would not open tomorrow because of the coal famine. More than 4,000 pupils and 120 teachers will be affected. Schools in Nebraska also face the closing of schools unless coal shipments held in the hands of the coal operators.

The situation as it may soon directly affect the consumer was indicated by a report from Chattanooga, Tenn., where coal dealers entered an agreement to limit the supply of coal to industrial consumers to two tons.

Will Consider New Proposals Now.
Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the coal operators' scale committee, announced tonight that the nine operators would not accept any proposition put forth by the miners' union. They had returned to work.

Brewster reiterated that the operators would support any further action taken by the government to end the strike.

"We have proposed that all difficulties," he said, "be settled by an impartial arbitration board and that the men return to the mines pending the board's award. That is final until further developments warrant us to change our attitude."

"However, we do not believe these developments will appear as our proposition coincides with the one made by President Wilson, the coal miners refused to consider it."

Light Workers Make Demands.
Little coal workers of North Dakota, represented by Henry Drennan, of Billings, president of that district, presented demands which will be considered tomorrow by mine operators. Details of the demands have not been made known, but an increase in wages together with other provisions, which the miners say are intended to prevent the miners of the State from endangering their chances of victory.

William G. McAtee, who is visiting at Wichita Falls, Texas, said today that he knew nothing of the suggested intention of the miners to employ him as their counsel in the strike, nor did he say whether he would accept if such an offer was made.

According to C. H. Jenkins, president of the northern West Virginia Coal Operators' Association, the fifteen operators reported to be in operation in the northern part of the State are small ones. He stated that reports indicated a 50 per cent coal production in the State.

LEWIS DOES NOT BELIEVE CONSPIRACY OPERATORS IN.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The executive committee of the bituminous coal operators of the United States, which held today issued a statement quoting John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, as stating that he did not believe the operators had conspired to curtail production.

The statement was in answer to a recent charge bearing on the subject which the committee said was made by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Lewis is quoted as having made the following statement at the September meeting of operators and union officials at Buffalo:

"I want it written into the records that neither at Buffalo nor anywhere else have I ever charged the operators with shutting down the mines to maintain coal prices, or say such a thing, because I do not believe it is true."

FIRST TEST DAY SHOWS PRODUCTION HAS CEASED.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 3.—Operators admitted reluctantly here tonight claims of strike leaders that Monday, the first real test day of the bituminous coal mines in Illinois, was a success from the mine workers' standpoint.

No attempts were made by the operators today to mine coal. No success attended efforts of the operators of the O'Gara mine here to resume operations in the morning in order from the quartermaster-general's office that government contracts be filed.

At a public meeting in the Sangamon County courthouse here tonight, "government by injunction" was discussed.

GOVERNMENT SEIZES 15,000 CARS OF COAL.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 3.—No less than 15,000 cars of coal were on sidetracks in the Pittsburgh district tonight, confiscated by the government for use in the operation of railroads for the coal strike. The government has kept open for such of the strikers as desired to return to work.

Nonunion mines held about the same position in the struggle as was expected when the strike was called, it being conceded by most of them were in operation with the usual working force.

GERMAN SAYS WILSON WAS TOO DEEP FOR HIM

Former Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, Testifying Before War Investigators, Declares He Doubted President's Sincerity in Efforts for Peace.

BY KARL H. VON WIEGAND.
BERLIN, Nov. 3.—(via London.) President Wilson was repeatedly characterized as "flattering" by the German press at today's hearing of the parliamentary investigation into war responsibility during the conflict, in connection with which Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, former Imperial Chancellor, has been called to account on the witness stand.

The "psychology of Mr. Wilson" and "what did President Wilson mean?" were the subjects of repeated questions during the day's proceedings. An analysis of the President's mind, his intentions, his sincerity or insincerity, was attempted from every angle by four experts attached to the committee, by the members of the committee and by the witness himself. With no result except an apparent general agreement that all the bidders of analysis known by the Germans at this distance to penetrate the mentality and personality of the American chief executive.

Bethmann-Hollweg Testifies.
Asked why he had not co-operated with Mr. Wilson, especially in December, 1918, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg answered:

"I attempted to do so, but he would not negotiate with us. I did not consider him politically wise. The ex-chancellor related how ex-Imperial Chancellor von Hertling, during the winter of 1916-1917 had come to him and complained in tones of reproach that President Wilson neither informed him nor instructed him regarding his peace intentions."

A sort of explanation came from Ludendorff, that unless the U-boats started, the campaign would be lost. The witness added that he telegraphed to the Kaiser, not having been in reply there came a "brusque telegram from Hindenburg that the military situation demanded energetic action upon the seas."

Gave Way to Hindenburg.
"The field marshal set his full responsibility upon that action," continued the witness, "before which Hindenburg declared the chancellor's political responsibility would have to give way."

"I was of the opinion that the U-boat operations were equivalent to war on America, but against Hindenburg's attitude I could not continue to press my view that political means might bring the war to an end."

"The fact that the high command was determined, if necessary, to let it go, was a great work by somebody, should be have so wished, to uphold any chancellor against the veto of Hindenburg."

Could Not Pathom Wilson.
Questioned again with regard to President Wilson's peace efforts, the ex-chancellor said:

"We could not see into the soul of Wilson, and I would not even attempt this. The President was so handicapped by the relations between his country and the entente."

The ex-chancellor made known that "if we gave up restricted U-boat warfare he would bring England back to the declaration of London."

The witness laid great emphasis on Count von Bernstorff's testimony to the effect that President Wilson had informed him through Colonel House immediately after the Sussex note that he could do nothing against England's violations of international law on the seas because of America's trade relations with that country.

Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg promised to tell the committee later what he knew of William Jennings Bryan's resignation as Secretary of State.

He will return to Washington Friday morning. It is considered probable that the Attorney-General will devote attention to the coal strike in his Harrisburg address.

Would Build 100 Miles of Levees.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Construction of more than 100 miles of levees in Louisiana was recommended today by the Mississippi River Commission and government engineers as the most feasible plan to protect 90,000 acres of land in the basins of the Atchafalaya, Red and Mississippi rivers and the area between Bayou des Glaives and the Red River from Mississippi River flood waters. The work was estimated to cost \$5,135,000.

WINCHELL THINKS COAL IS AMPLIFIED FOR ALL UTILITIES.
ATLANTA, Nov. 3.—In announcing the appointment of the committee for allotting coal in the Southern region of the railroad administration today, that "the situation is well in hand and there is no cause for alarm."

The committee which was appointed today follows: A. R. Smith, traffic assistant to the regional director; S. L. Yerkes, of Birmingham, chairman of the regional director; H. H. T. King, operating assistant to the director; and G. W. Lamb, staff officer, accountant in the director's office.

SOUTHERN MAY SOON HAVE TRUCKS AT ITS SERVICE.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 3.—Gravity of the fuel situation was emphasized here today by W. T. Caldwell, general superintendent of the Southern Railway, who declared that the railroad would have to reduce both freight and passenger service within a few days, and that if the strike continued the entire system would be paralyzed within ten days.

BILLINGS, MONT., SCHOOLS CLOSE FOR LACK OF FUEL.
BILLINGS, Mont., Nov. 3.—Billings schools will be closed tomorrow because of the coal famine, it was announced today. More than 4,000 pupils and 120 teachers are affected.

Palmer to Speak at Harrisburg.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Attorney-General Palmer left tonight for a visit to his home in Stroudsburg, Pa., and to make a speech in Harrisburg, Thursday before the State fair price commission.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR SHOWS MINERS' EARNINGS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—The Department of Labor made the following statement today regarding the average earnings of soft coal miners: "The following statistics are averaged from the tabulations for miners (the brakemen, carmen, hand and machine miners, etc.):

"Hours actually worked in half-month period, 67.5.
"Hours which would have been worked on full-time basis, 103.4.
"Hours worked per day, 4.1.
"Earnings actually received in half-month period, \$49.04.
"Corresponding full-time earnings in same period, \$74.62.
"Average of 'outside' miners (blacksmiths, carpenters, firemen, engineers and laborers):
"Hours actually worked in half-month period, 76.1.
"Hours which would have been worked on full-time basis, 104.4.
"Hours worked per day, 5.0.
"Earnings actually received in half-month period, \$49.04.
"Corresponding full-time earnings in the same period, \$74.62."

BLACK DIAMOND MINE AT WORK AT FULL CAPACITY.
DENVER, Nov. 3.—The Black Diamond mine in Boulder County, employing fifty men, resumed work at full capacity this afternoon, when operators and mine union officials agreed

SHAMEFUL NEGLIGENCE IN CAMP SHERMAN WORK

While Soldiers Were Pinched With Cold, Steamfitters Spent Time Gambling.

MEN DREW DOUBLE PAY

One Received \$51.40 a Week for Watching Gravel Wagons, and But Three Would Come His Way Each Day—Investigation Ends.

(By Associated Press.)
CAMP SHERMAN, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Charges that willful negligence on the part of steamfitters employed in the construction of the base hospital at Camp Sherman resulted in exposure for weeks to the zero weather of soldiers in late October and all of November, 1917, of sick soldiers confined there were among the startling disclosures made before the congressional subcommittee in late October and all of November, contractor, late today.

The evidence given by Poole will be followed up to fix the responsibility for the suffering of men, according to Chairman John C. McCall, of the committee.

Steamfitters Gambling.
While sick soldiers were pinched and actually blue to their finger tips with the bitter cold steamfitters, supposedly equipping the hospital wards with steam heat, were gambling and warming themselves over their gasoline stoves.

Poole, who was employed by the A. Bently & Sons Co., of Toledo, as a carpenter foreman at the base hospital, characterized the attitude of the steamfitters as "disloyal" and as the "worst" he had ever seen.

Games of chance were worked among the men, the witness declared. Two or three days every week somebody would come around and have the men buy chances on automobiles, wrist watches and other things, he said. "Gambling was a graft worked by somebody," he declared.

His Testimony Corroborated.
While his testimony corroborated Poole's testimony as to the idling of the men and the wastage of material and generally agreed that the work could have been done more satisfactorily and in quicker time by two-thirds to one-half the number of men on a given job.

Taylor Thornburg, Chillicothe, la., boiler, told the committee that his foreman told his gang to "hide in the cornfield," and that from eighteen to twenty of them spent from a week to ten days in the corn. He said he drew pay from the Y. M. C. A. and the government.

Repeat Last Night's Concert in Your Home!
Following are Victor Red Seal Records of some of the splendid selections from the Auditorium last night. You will enjoy hearing them over and over again, especially if you attended last night's concert.

No matter what the price, are now only one-half of those formerly charged for records of this class.

Rigoletto, quartet, sung by Galli-Curci, Caruso, De Luca, Journet and Ruda (9512); price, \$2.00.
Lucia sextette, sung by Galli-Curci, Egner, Caruso, De Luca, Journet and Ruda (9512); price, \$2.50.

Paquita, trio, scene, "Alerte" (Leave Her), sung by Farrar, Caruso and Journet (9520); price, \$2.50.
La Boheme, duet, "O Soave fanciulla" (Thou Sweetest of my life), sung by Aida and Martinelli (9512); price, \$2.00.

Madame Butterfly, "Un bel di" (Some Day Tell Me), sung by Frances Alda and Amato; price, \$1.50.
Pagliacci, prologue (8322); price, \$1.50.

November Records now on sale.

The Corley Company
The House That Made Richmond Musical.

Sure Relief
BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION
6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

Wiley's
The gift usually expresses the good taste of the giver. When you think of sweets remember to send--

"not just candy-- but Wiley's"

Wiley's DELICIOUS CANDIES

YOU'RE IN GOOD COMPANY When You Drink INSTANT POSTUM

These healthful drinks have long been the favorite of brain workers and others who have to have from coffee drinking.

"There's a Reason"

ment for the same work and that he did not dare say anything about it "because they weren't allowed to."

"You might as well have some of the extra time the other men are getting," was the statement Jesse Brandon testified a foreman made to him. On the following day he said his pay envelope contained \$13 extra. When he spoke of it to the paymaster, he declared the latter told him he "couldn't count." On another occasion, he said, there was \$6 extra in his pay. He said he was hired to "watch gravel wagons" and that as a rule not more than three wagons appeared where he was on a given day, and sometimes, he said, there was only one.

Was Paid \$51.40 a Week.
For this he said he was paid \$51.40 weekly. When the men could not get anything else to do they chiseled pieces out of the floor so that they would have to cut and fit new pieces, was the assertion made by R. D. Ferguson, a Chillicothe carpenter. He told of a man spending three days at the pay window to collect 30 cents he was short in his pay, all the while drawing his regular pay of 60 cents an hour as a carpenter. Other witnesses related how men hired as carpenters were utilized to carry water.

That a collection was made to buy a mantelpiece for Major-General R. Glenn's Chillicothe home, was the statement made by Poole. He said he knew of about \$1,200 that had been collected, and that if the rest of the workmen had contributed proportionately a fund of \$5,000 to \$6,000 must have been available. He declared that the men never heard anything more of the mantle.

CATARRH DOES HARM
Whether It Is of the Nose, Throat, or Other Organs, Get Rid of It.

Catarrh of the nose or throat when it becomes chronic weakens the delicate lung tissues, deranges the digestive organs, and may lead to consumption. It impairs the taste, smell and hearing, and affects the voice. It is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by purifying the blood removes the cause of the disease and gives permanent relief. This alternative and tonic medicine has proved entirely satisfactory to thousands of families in three generations.

If there is biliousness or constipation, take Hood's Pills—the purest thorough cathartic, a gentle laxative.

MEETING
THE COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN will hold its regular monthly meeting Tuesday afternoon, November 4, at 3:30 P. M., in the Sabbath School rooms of the Temple.

Hotel Pennsylvania
NEW YORK

Hotels differ quite as much, in character and comfort and atmosphere, as homes do. The man who builds, and furnishes, and decorates, and equips a hotel, selects, by the way he does those things, his public.

The public for which Hotel Pennsylvania was built and is operated is made up of those discriminating travelers who want the best there is when they go to New York.

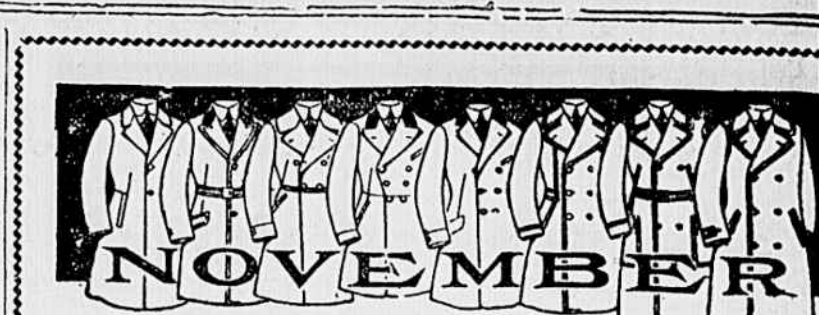
Hotel Pennsylvania is the New York home of thousands of just such people.

This largest hotel in the world (2200 rooms, 2200 baths) has many special features which emphasize its thoughtfulness for your comfort. The unique "Butterfly Room" (a glass-enclosed sun-room on the roof) is one of them; the two complete Turkish Bath establishments (one exclusively for women), each having its own swimming pool, are others; the equipment of every bedroom with the "Servidor" (an ingenious device which eliminates contact with servants at your bedroom door) is another. And there are many others which you will quickly appreciate.

In Pennsylvania Station give your bag to a Red-Cap and take elevator to Lobby of Hotel Pennsylvania—without going out-of-doors.

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK

Statler-operated—in connection with HOTELS STATLER, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis



Invidious is the word. It would be invidious to make comparisons between these coats because they are ALL so good. The best \$30 and the best \$75 we've seen.

Why so good?

Because they are all hand-picked and hand-tailored where the human hand is better than the almost-human machine.

We personally selected every one of these coats.

No ordering by mail, no depending on the other man, and we're directly responsible to you for the satisfaction of the garments. Won't you come in while the line is still unbroken? We cannot duplicate a single one of them at less than 25% more.

Why so cheap?

Because the fabrics for their production were bought nearly a year ago, since which time they have advanced astoundingly.

Everything else men and boys wear.

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